(1991 census). The funds required could be met by the State Government or by taking loan assistance from LIC, HUDCO, etc.

The State Government submitted a revised proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 39.80 crores in September, 1998. This proposal was again technically examined by the CPHEEO and the Government of West Bengal was requested in April, 1999 for revision and resubmission of the proposal. The State Government submitted a reply to the technical comments of the CPHEEO in July, 2000. The matter was further re-examined and technical comments of the CPHEEO have been communicated to the State Government in August, 2000 for necessary compliance followed by reminders issued in November, 2000 and January, 2001. Further response from the State Government is awaited.

Release of Funds for Mega Cities

1142. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 2367 given in Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 2000 and state:

(a) the reasons that Central share released for the mega city scheme projects for Mumbai till 2000 is Rs. 121.88 crores as against a release of State share of Rs. 110.34 crores whereas for Kolkata it has been only Rs. 115.76 crores as against release of State share of Rs. 212.17 crores;

(b) whether the Central share released for 2000-2001 takes into account this discrepancy; and

(c) if so, the financial details of the scheme *vis-a-vis* the five mega cities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) to (c) The funding pattern under the Mega City Scheme envisages 25% grant by Central Government, 25% by the State Government and the remaining 50% to be raised by the State Government as institutional finance. The funds allocated in the budget for this scheme are allowed amongst member States on the basis of a formula evolved with the concurrence of all member States. Under this formula due weightage is given to population, population growth, geographical growth area, internal resource mobilisation, external resource mobilisation, metropolitan development strategy, policy reforms formulation of independent corporate Special Purpose Vehical and project mix factors.

Funds allocated to each city as per the aforesaid formula are released subject to release of matching State Govt. share and furnishing Utilisation Certificate in respect of grant released in the previous year. During the year 2000-2001, the total budget allocation of Rs. 90.50 crores was allocated to the 5 States on the basis of this formula and the amount allocated to each State was as under:—

MUMBAI	—	Rs. 21.98 Crores
CHENNAI	—	Rs. 16.02 Crores
BANGALORE	—	Rs. 15.76 Crores
KOLKATA	—	Rs. 19.01 Crores
HYDERABAD	—	Rs. 17.73 Crores

The Central Government had released an amount of Rs. 121.88 crores to Mumbai upto 31.3.2000, while the State Government had released Rs. 110.34 crores. The State Government have since released an amount of Rs. 11.44 crores bringing the State Share at par with Central Share.

It is not possible for the Central Government to release money in excess of their entitlement of the budgetary allocation even if a State Government may have released funds in excess of their 25% share.

Uniform Policy to Prevent the Disaster due to earthquake in Metropolitan cities

1143. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of faulty building structures and use of spurious materials in most of the buildings in metropolis of the country;

(b) whether any uniform rule and policy have been evolved by Government to check the impact/prevention of any disaster due to earthquakes in future; and

(c) what corrective action has been taken in the wake of Gujarat earthquake by the Centre/State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) Damages that occurred during recent earthquake in Gujarat have indicated the existence of faulty building structures and use of unsuitable materials made in constructions.